

PLATT WILL NOT RUN.

Continued from Second Page.

partisanly, for the highest kind of partisanship in the highest kind of patriotism. I am a member of the Republican party and an intense believer in its destiny and career. I do not expect to make any other person share in my belief by concealing my reason. I am a believer rather in the efficacy of recruiting new Republicans than of reforming old Democrats.

Hanna's Americanism Exalted.

The last time the Democratic party was right is beyond the memory of any person now living. It is a matter of pure tradition, and even that tradition is credited only by members of that party. They are no further wrong this year than they have always been.

The St. Louis convention declared for protection, honest money, restricted immigration and for justice to Union soldiers. The Republican party believes that a nation that forgets its soldiers is no better than a family that forgets its cripples. It nominated a candidate who summarizes in his career and principles the experience and the hopes of the American people. The Chicago convention declared for tariff reform, a nickname for free trade; it declared for money as dishonest as it thought the American people would tolerate. It nominated a candidate who was a silver-plated man, the power of the government to protect its citizens against riot and murder. It nominated a silver-plated candidate upon whom was then, or since, carved every dangerous inscription known to complex society.

The St. Louis Convention was under the lead of such men as Lodge and Hanna and Platt, whose Americanism and conspicuous ability have been seldom matched. The Chicago Convention was led by Tillman and Aldridge, whose ability is yet to be proved and over whose Americanism rests the gravest shadow.

Respects to Free Silver.

The chief reason why there was some division in the votes this Fall has in the specious and glibly proposition of free silver. No money is sound which has as one of its characteristics an intention to cheat. No dollar is honest which pretends that it has an intrinsic value of 100 cents when it is 47 cents short. It is no better than a dollar plugged to that extent. It is a good dollar for 53 cents and counterfeit for the other 47. No dollar is good that is not worth as much in London as it is in London, and a dollar that will when you take it to salt water is too weak for this coast.

I have faith in the intelligence of the American people to detect this subterfuge and in their probity to withstand it. The free silver scheme is nothing but an attempt by the silver mine owning portion of our people to evade the balance of trade. It is a device by five or six small silver-producing States containing altogether a smaller population than the city of New York to hoodwink the other States into buying their silver at twice its value. The Democratic party claims to be hostile to the doctrine of protection, but the free coinage of silver is a protection of a dishonest and unjustifiable type, for it does not protect the American people against foreign competition. It does protect the silver mine owners of this country and foreign countries against the great masses of our own people, who leave the silver to the disasters of bogus money, a ruined credit and a business staggering under the weight of these two evils.

In the past history of this nation, memorable and splendid beyond that of any other time or country, the Democratic party has appeared after every crisis explaining its failure. The Republican party has never explained or halted, but has advanced steadily from crisis to crisis, presenting for more than forty years a record of unbroken success in the world. Now, when national honor, national safety, the safety of our people and even the continuance of this Government itself, with its present form and boundaries may be at stake, the arduous task of governments should be entrusted not to those who have spent years explaining their failures, but to those who have never explained because they have never failed.

Mr. Black's speech made a great hit. His exhortation of the Democratic party produced laughter and applause at short intervals. The convention was with him all the way through, and when he finished his chances for the gubernatorial nomination had advanced 50 per cent.

It was 1:10 o'clock when Mr. Black concluded, and John R. Hazel, of Erie, then offered a resolution, naming Reuben L. Fox, L. B. Lesson and Charles B. Ball as temporary secretaries. The rules of the Assembly were adopted as the rules of the convention.

Charles A. Chickering, of Lewis, moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. William Barnes, Jr., moved that the Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed. L. L. Van Alen moved that the usual Committee on Credentials be appointed. Lemuel E. Quigg, of New York, moved that a Committee of Resolutions be appointed.

The committees were notified to meet immediately after adjournment, and the convention then, at 1:20 p. m., took a recess until 5 p. m.

Passing on Credentials.
The Committee on Credentials met on the platform during recess. Chairman Van Alen presided. All contests in Albany County were withdrawn.

Onondaga and Herkimer Counties were passed, and the Third Onondaga District was taken up. C. K. Davis presented the case for the contestants, who were headed by Judge J. J. Evans. Mr. Davis presented affidavits from thirty-eight delegates out of sixty, who voted for the Evans contestants. Judge Evans also spoke.

J. Capron spoke for the delegates, whose names were on the temporary roll. He said that the minority of the delegates objected to William P. Dodge, the regular chairman of the District Convention, and B. S. Johnson. His papers were filed, and the next case taken up.

Onondaga was called. Walter N. Magee, of the McKinley League, of Syracuse, spoke for the contestants. He claimed that under the constitution the by-laws adopted by the regular organization of Onondaga 1,000 Republicans are prevented from taking part in the primaries. Frank Hiseock replied for the regulars. He defended the action of the county organization, and said that rules adopted to define the qualifications of Republicans were necessary, as it had been the former practice to take residents of Syracuse in hacks to suburban towns in the county and vote them in primaries.

Miller for the Contestants.
The Herkimer case was then called. Warner Miller opened for the contestant. He gave at length a history of the election of the delegates to the County Convention, and said that thirty-one delegates were instructed for him, thirty for Mr. Sheard, and three delegates from the town of German Plains in doubt awaiting the result of an arrangement for the selection of Mr. Hencock for Congressmen.

When the County Convention met, Mr. Miller said the three delegates from German Plains were with him. He then told how Brown was elected chairman and had attempted to run a convention in opposition, and after a lot of noise, retired.

STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Party Is Pledged to the Support of a Gold Standard and a Protective Tariff.

The Republicans of New York, in convention assembled, congratulate their fellow-citizens throughout the country upon the distinctness of the issue by which in the present campaign the great political parties are divided. There is no equivocation in any of the party platforms, nor doubt as to what the candidates intend.

The allied Democratic and Populist parties say that their success will lead to the free coinage of silver.

The Republican party says that the present gold standard must be maintained, and that the way to recover our lost prosperity is to return to the wise industrial policy by which, under Republican rule, prosperity was achieved.

Gold Would Be at a Premium.

The attempt to make an ounce of gold equal in value to only sixteen ounces of silver, when it is now worth thirty ounces, is hopeless and absurd. The United States could neither take nor use one half the silver that a free coinage law would bring to their mints. This fact is so plain to the world of commerce and business that the mere announcement of the success of the Democratic ticket would send gold at once to a premium, drive debtors into cruel liquidation and cause a further withdrawal of capital from investment, and a further suspension of industry.

No injury could be inflicted upon trade and commerce, no fraud perpetrated upon labor, no shame visited upon the national reputation more hurtful than would be the enactment of a law compelling the people to accept, in the payment of debts, a coin for one dollar which they could spend for not much more than half that sum.

To allege that our stock of money is not now sufficient for the transaction of business is mere assertion, but if it were true, the evil it implies would not be cured by a law, the first and instantaneous effect of which would be to drive out of circulation our entire supply of gold money, more than one-third of the whole. The employment of all the mining resources of the Government in the coinage of silver dollars only could not, in period of fifteen years, make up for the deficiency of circulation that would result from the retirement of gold.

The currency, per capita, is to-day greater than it ever has been. The people can take no more money than they can buy with their labor, and what they can buy is value and not mere denomination.

To the maintenance of a pure circulation of dollars of full and equal value, the Republican party is resolutely pledged, and for the firm establishment of that policy, it asks the support of every citizen who wishes neither to cheat nor to be cheated.

Protection Means Prosperity.

It must be constantly borne in mind that the conditions out of which this agitation for free silver has arisen were created by the Democratic assault on the country's manufacturing industries. If there had been no interruption of the protective policy there would have been no interruption of business, no failure of revenue, and no lack of profitable employment for the people. The increase of \$202,315,400 to the face of the bonded debt, which four years of Democratic rule has compelled, while in some measure due to the attacks in Congress upon the public credit by the pressure of free silver bills, had its origin in a tariff act which converted a monthly surplus of revenue into a monthly deficit, and exposed domestic production to unjust competition.

The Republican party is wedded to no set of rates and schedules, but its cardinal principle is the protection of American industry. A tariff must be enacted which will provide revenues sufficient to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, and so adjusted to place American labor, without the sacrifice of our high wage system, on at least equal terms in our own market with the labor of other lands.

Indorse National Candidates and Platform.

The nomination of William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart, by the Republican National Convention, is received by the Republicans of New York with enthusiasm and confidence. We indorse the platform on which they were placed before the country, and assure to them the active support of every Republican within the borders of New York.

We commend the wise, dignified and popular administration of Governor Levi P. Morton, and call attention to the contrast it affords with preceding Democratic administrations in its freedom from every form of public scandal.

By the daily performance of duty in an honorable, efficient way, it has won the esteem of all the people.

With especial pride and satisfaction, we call attention to the excellent record of the past Legislature and to the splendid vindication of its work in results already accomplished.

Raines Law "Approved by the Public."

The Republican party has indorsed its pledges to enact a "Raines" law. Excise reform. The Raines Liquor Tax Law, passed by Republican votes as a Republican measure, against the bitter opposition of the Democratic party, has won, as it has deserved, the warm and general approval of public opinion.

Nearly three-fourths of the liquor tax certificates have been granted for only ten months and yet the revenues to the State are more than \$3,500,000. The rate of taxation for State purposes is two and sixty-nine one-hundredths of a mill, and at this rate the receipts from the Raines act are equivalent to the placing on the tax rolls for State taxation the vast sum of \$1,300,000,000 of taxable property. More than \$7,000,000, moreover, have been placed by this law in the local treasuries of the cities and towns, and that is equivalent at the same rate to the placing on the rolls for local taxation of the further sum of \$2,000,000,000.

The Raines law has reduced the number of saloons throughout the State nearly one-third.

It has reduced, by nearly one-half, the number of arrests for offences proceeding directly from liquor traffic, and to that extent it has reduced the expenses of the people for the administration of justice.

It has been productive of public order throughout the cities and villages of the State, through the closing of the saloons on Sunday.

It has abolished the odious spy system by doing away with any occasion for its employment.

Liquor Dealer No Longer a Political Puppet.

It has emancipated those engaged in the liquor traffic from the control of political organizations and from a position of dependency upon the influence of politicians to secure the privilege of conducting the liquor business. The saloon keeper, we repeat, is no longer the puppet of a ward politician. While he is obedient to the law he stands in the fear of no man's displeasure.

In every practical result, the Raines act has disappointed its enemies and gratified its friends. It is a monument to the good faith, sagacity and courage of the Legislature by which it was enacted. The Democratic party would not dare to repeal it, if they could. It is a law in the interest of the taxpayer and equally in the interests of morality, temperance and good government.

In the interest of communication between the counties of the State, we favor the improvement of highways and the construction of good roads.

Home Rule for Greater New York.

In obedience to the public will, expressed in a majority of almost 45,000, in a vote of the people concerned, the last Legislature established the municipality of Greater New York. The Republican party does not fail to appreciate the serious problem of government that has thus been imposed upon the Legislature succeeding.

In order that it might have the advantage of the best suggestion, a Greater New York Commission was created and is now at work providing a charter for the new municipality, to be hereafter submitted to the lawmaking power. These steps have been carefully taken in the interest of prudent, conservative and well-considered action.

The Republican party, which established the principle of home rule in the State Constitution, reaffirms its faith in that principle and its purpose to confer upon the people of Greater New York all the rights of self-government that are consistent with the dignity and safety of the State.

It is the manifest destiny of this new municipality to become the metropolis of the world and to justify the act of its creation by incomparable achievement.

Thirty-four delegates out of the sixty-four remained, and the delegation represented by Mr. Miller were named.

Mr. Miller stated that they had the affidavits of the chairman and the thirty-four delegates who took part in the selection of his delegation.

N. E. Ransom, one of the delegates favorable to Sheard, gave the version of the regulars and declared that Budington was elected chairman of the County Convention and the proceedings were all regular.

Sheard Wins His Case.

Titus E. Sheard followed. He said that there was no question as to the election of the delegates to the County Convention, but certain measures were set on foot to change the will of the people. He said that thirteen out of the twenty-two members of the County Committee deposed Frank Wiloughby, chairman of the committee, and made Frank Senior chairman. Mr. Senior called what Mr. Sheard alluded to as the regular convention to order. Mr. Sheard claimed that a majority of the sixty-four delegates acted with him.

The committee then went into executive session and decided contents in favor of the delegates who were seated under the preliminary roll. The regular organization delegates in Herkimer and the Third Onondaga District were allowed to retain their seats on the ground that they were elected by conventions which were regularly called and conducted. Titus Sheard was jubilant at his success.

Contests were heard in the First, Four-

point of order that Miller's name does not appear on the list of delegates, and therefore he could not be heard. The Chair ruled the point well taken. Great confusion followed.

Mr. Platt rose in his place and asked unanimous consent that Mr. Miller be heard. There was great cheering. The Chair rapped for order and stated that there being no objection, Mr. Miller would be heard. Cheers and hisses greeted this.

Miller's Vigorous Protest.

Mr. Miller, when he was finally recognized, said, in part:

"The offer was made to me since I came here, and it was known that the State Committee had not put my name and those of my colleagues on the roll, that I could be substituted in other counties, but I refused."

"I come simply to defend my rights. And if I did not know that I had had a fair and an honest majority of the delegates of the Republican convention in Herkimer County I would not be in this town to-day—I would not be in this hall. The convention in Herkimer County was regularly called by the County Committee. The primaries were regularly called by the Town Committee, and when finally we came down to the vote I had 34 delegates out of 64 to send me here as their representative. And I bring with me the affidavits of 34 true and honest men, stating that they were elected at the primaries, and that their election was contested, and that they were at the convention, and that they were at the roll call in the hall."

FASSETT PREDICTS A BIG MAJORITY.

The Great Enthusiasm Called Forth by McKinley's Name, He Says, Shows Where the Republicans of This State Stand.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 25.

To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal:

The deliberations of the convention—marked by great enthusiasm and the applause which has been evoked by the mention of the names of McKinley and Hobart—have shown where the Republicans of the State of New York stand.

The demonstration accorded me in the convention was, of course, gratifying, but I attribute much of it to the popularity of Colonel Baxter, whose name I presented. Whatever the candidate's name will be, he will win by a tremendous majority. The Republicans of the Empire State are aroused as they have never been before.

J. SLOAT FASSETT, formerly State Senator.

election of delegates to this State Convention."

Mr. Miller then gave him version of the election of himself and the other delegates, and Mr. Hasbrouck, of Ulster, moved to except from the report of the Committee on Credentials the Onondaga contest, and that of Herkimer. He asked for the ayes and nays, but a sufficient number to call for the division could not be mustered, and the motion was lost.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted without division. Warner Miller walked out of the convention as the result was announced.

Woodford Permanent Chairman.

William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, then reported the name of Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, for permanent chairman. The report was adopted, and Warren B. Hooker, of Chautauque, and Abram Gruber, of New York, were appointed to escort General Woodford to the platform.

The General stopped to shake hands with Mr. Platt on his way to the platform. He was greeted with hand clapping and cheers. He said:

"The plain people, who were not born with silver spoons in their mouths and who do not own silver mines, are anxious about this election. The rich can take care of themselves, no matter what the tariff or what the currency. But all who are compelled to work for daily bread must have employment at fair wages and be paid in honest money. These issues of money and tariff are today forcing State questions into the background, and yet we must not forget that we owe to New York."

We are not met to excuse Republican State legislation or defend Republican State administration. We placed Governor Morton in

possession. He spoke briefly, and told of the good record of his candidate. Mr. Black's name was the first one of those presented which was greeted with hearty applause.

Nathaniel W. Norton, of Erie, presented the name of James W. Roberts, of Erie. He said that Mr. Roberts had made an honorable record in the office of comptroller.

Judge Edward Coyne took the platform when Livingston was called, and presented the name of James W. Wadsworth, of Genesee. He said that it is of importance to the people of the United States that the national ticket be strengthened by the selection of the strongest possible candidate for Governor.

Aldridge Had Many Friends.

When Monroe was called there was tumultuous cheering for George W. Aldridge and William A. Sutherland took the platform to present his name. Mr. Sutherland said that the citizens of Rochester were swarming into Saratoga by thousands to ask that the convention nominate George W. Aldridge for Governor. Then the galleries broke loose, and a demonstration for Aldridge was made. Queens County delegates stood in their places and cheered. Monroe also contributed, but most of the noise came from the galleries.

The Aldridge demonstration lasted ten minutes. When order was restored Mr. Sutherland resumed, and cheers greeted almost every reference to the record of his candidate.

John E. Pound, of Niagara, placed in

nomination Timothy E. Elewirth. Judge William Wood named Hamilton, and General George S. Batchelor named Edgar J. Brackett.

No Response from Toga.

When Toga was called a wave of applause swept over the convention, and there were shouts for Mr. Platt, but no response was made.

Anson S. Wood presented the name of Lieutenant Governor Charles T. Saxton, and from his first appearance there was handclapping, huzzahing and noise.

The demonstration was perhaps more hearty and was participated in by more delegates than that given to Aldridge.

At 9:05 o'clock the Chair declared the nominations closed and the first ballot on candidates for Governor was ordered. The result was no change, and a second ballot was ordered, with the same result.

The convention was then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOBART VISITS MCKINLEY.

Each Reads and Expresses Satisfaction with the Other's Letter of Acceptance.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Major McKinley was telling earnestly this afternoon on his long letter of acceptance when a carriage drove up and Garret A. Hobart alighted, with his letter of acceptance in his traveling bag. Mr. Hobart was accompanied by H. H. Kohlman, of Chicago, whom he met on the train. He only remained in Canton a few hours.

Major McKinley met him at the door and took him into his study, the floor of which was covered with proof sheets. The room

was filled with the names of the delegates to the convention, and the names of the delegates to the convention.

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EVERY BROKEN LOT IN OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS

Must and will be disposed of Thursday, Aug. 27. The prices we quote are the best broom in existence.

Boys' Clothing. Men's Clothing.

\$1.59 280 strictly all-wool Navy Blue Blouse Suits, sizes 6 to 12 years only.

\$1.89 462 fine Cassimere Double Breasted Suits, sizes 6 to 15 years, medium and heavy weight, handsome plaids and mixtures. Also 86 Recfers in medium weight material and navy blue Chinchilla.

\$3.88 173 sack Coats and Vests, all kinds of Cheviots, Tweeds and Serges. But they are odd.

\$1.88 340 pairs Trousers, fine quality, Serges, Cheviots and Tweeds.

\$1.88 112 Odd Coats, fine Worsted, Diagonals and Cassimeres.

88c 214 Odd Vests, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsted.

\$5.88 104 Overcoats, medium and heavy weight; some last season's. Also 95 3-button frock Coats and Vests of fine English Clay Diagonal.

\$2.88 185 odd Bicycle Suits, Cheviots, Covert Cloth, Crash and Tweeds.

88c 88 pairs odd Bicycle Pants in mixed Cheviots, dark shades.

\$1.29 242 Reefer Suits, sizes 3 to 8 yrs., dark and mixed Cheviots. Also 112 Saller Suits, navy blue, shield and collar trimmed with white braid.

59c 72 odd A-I-W Blouse Suits, in brown and blue.

29c 112 pairs odd All-Wool Knee Pants, dark mixtures.

Not a Word to those who have attended our Thursday Clothing Sales; they know, and wait for these extraordinary opportunities; but there are thousands in and about Greater New York who should in duty to themselves visit us on Thursday and bring the boys along. There will not be another opportunity like this to fit them out for school. No Mail Orders Filled.

Bicycles & Bicycle Sundries.

Our Sale of High-Grade \$100.00 Bicycles,

Not Better Than the Best, But Better Than the Rest,

AT 39.00,

is unquestionably the best value ever offered.

No Mail Orders Filled. None Sent C. O. D.

Searchlight Lanterns.....2.97

Original Tom Thumb Lantern.....1.13

Wire Toe Clips, per pair......03

Gold Medal Chain Lubricant.....08

Giant Toe Clips, per pair......16

Dixon's Graphite, large size.....46

Large size tube of Rubber and Tire Cement......06

First class of Stik and Stay Tire Cement......20

1,000-Mile Midget Cyclometers.....98

Hunt's X and XX Saddles.....1.59

Hunt's Lamp Brackets......03

Rubber Patching Bands......13

Rubber Mud Guards, for Ladies.....01

Wheels......32

Superior Tire Cement, per cake.....10

Holdfast Luggage Carriers.....16

Allerton's Chain Compound.....06

Gold Medal Chain Lubricant.....08

Large Bottle Black Enamel.....05

Large size tube of Rubber and Tire Cement......06

First class of Stik and Stay Tire Cement......20

Hunt's X and XX Saddles.....1.59

Hunt's Lamp Brackets......03

Rubber Patching Bands......13

Rubber Mud Guards, for Ladies.....01

Wheels......32

Superior Tire Cement, per cake.....10

EVERY SCHOOL NEED.

Our annual school sale is now going on. Every article for school use, too numerous to catalogue, can be found in our extensive School Supply Department at lowest prices.

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Greatest money saving in the present prices. From the inexpensive, sensible matting, so necessary for hot weather, up to our most costly carpet or elegant rug, the proportionate economy is the same.

We are bound to satisfy every looker, for we have a new stock of endless variety in patterns and colors, suitable for every description of room or hallway. No big capital is required to have a beautifully furnished home, for easy payments is the advantage of our "Long Credit" System.

Incomparable values in Furniture, well made and time-enduring.

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